Amusements and Alcetings Co-night.

BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-" Our Eo arding House," BLIOU OPERA HOUSE—" Our BOArding House."
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Enon Arden."
BROOKLYN ACADEM YOF MISHC—Philharmonic Rehearsal.
DALY'S THEATRE—" Zasina."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Olivette."
HAVERLY'S THEO AVENUE THEATRE—" The Gallor Slave."
HAVERLY'S MIBLO'S GARDEN—" Black Venus "
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" HAZEL KIRRE."
PARK THEATRE—" OUVELLE."
STANDARD THEATRE—" DIDE."
THALIA THEATRE—" Bluebeard."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Creole."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" SCOOD FOR SCANDAL."

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New Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, was arrested in Dublin yesterday; the public excitement is intense. - In the British Louse of Commons yesterday, Messrs. Parnell, Finnigan, and Dil-Ion were suspended for obstruction and were ejected from the House; 27 Home Rulers who realso suspended were fused to vote and removed; the House then proceeded to discuss Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. === The Turks have 100,000 troops on the Greek frontier. - Another shock of earthquake has been felt at Agram. == The supposed retirement of Prince Gortschakeff is

DOMESTIC .- The Peabody Fund Commissioners yesterday elected a successor to the Rev. Dr. Sears. In the State Senate yesterday the bill to preyent the consolidation of telegraph companies was referred to the Committee on Miscelianeous Corporations. = General Garfield said yesterday to a visitor that he did not intend to become involved in the quarrels of factions. - Loomis & McMaster, carriage makers at Bath, N. Y., made an assignment vesterday, with liabilities of \$114,000; Norris, Winslow & Co., dry goods merchants, at Watertown, N. Y., failed, with habilities of \$95,000. === Thomas B. Swan, a member of the Maine House of Representatives, is charged with extensive swindling operations and is a fugitive. The boiler of a pleasure vacht exploded yesterday at Baltimore, and four men were killed. G. orge W. Bishop, ex-Judge of the Orphaus' Court at Baltimore, has been sent to the Pentten tiary for forgery. ____ Two persons, a man and a woman, were hanged at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday, for murder. === Professor J. Lewis Diman, D. D., of Brown University, died last night.

Congness .- The time of the Senate yesterday was occupied in great part by a debate upon a reso-Intion introduced by Mr. Morgan, respecting the right and power of the Vice-President in connection with the electoral count. = There was a protracted debate in the House on the Apportion-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The consolidation of the telegraph companies was announced yesterday; Justice Barrett dissolved the temporary injunction. The Charicy Ball last night at the Academy of Music was successful. - Dr. Fordyce Barker made an address before the New-York Academy of Medicine. === In the trial of Cadet Whittaker one witness was examined yesterday. Gas escaping from a main exploded in a cellar In Seventy-first-st. = Gold value of the legallender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.79 cents. Stocks active and depressed, but closing strong at Important recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations inflicate clear or fair and slightly warmer weather. yesterday: Highest, 20°; lowest, 50: average, 11780.

The end seems to be very near, with Thomas Carlyle. The latest dispatches describe his condition as one of hopeless prostration, and say that he is not expected to live many hours.

Cadet Whittaker's trial was resumed yesterday, and Cadet Hodgson, who was one of the first persons to enter Whittaker's room after the alleged outrage had been committed, was examined at length.

Every Charity Ball is accounted to be more successful than its predecessor, but the ball of last night will easily take the first place in the long list without dispute on any point, Fully 3.500 tickets were sold before the entertainment began, and not less than 4,000 persons were present. The simplicity of the decorations did not detract from the brilliancy of the spectacle, the gathering with its beautiful array of toilets being its own best ormament.

The arrest in Dublin yesterday of Michael Davitt, one of the ablest and most active of the agitators, is the boldest measure which the British Government has adopted to crush the Irish land movement. The act ment, since it implies that the Government is determined if possible to maintain its authority in Ireland mainly by the use of force.

Dr. Fordyce Barker, the reelected president of the New-York Academy of Medicine, last night delivered an inaugural address, in which the services of the Academy to the publie health since its foundation were reviewed. Dr. Barker's estimate that the pecuniary loss to the city in one year from diphtheria, scarlet

fever and other diseases arising from preventable causes exceeds the city debt, is probably quite as just as his statement that the impunity with which a few manufacturers poison the air of the city is a reproach to our civilization, and a diagrace to our government.

The half-frozen New-Yorker, who is so accustomed to walking in the snow and slipping on the ice that he has fairly forgotten the color of the dirt in his native streets, will take a hungry interest, by contrast, in a staff correspondent's account of the balmy air and lazy life at Nas-au, and the incidents of the journey thither. The letter, which is the best of mid-winter reading, will be found on another page.

The Senate's time was passed yesterday in a useless discussion of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. Mr. Morgan was responsible for this consumption of a day, when days have become valuable. He not only pressed his resolution, in spite of the protests of many Senators, but persisted in putting regular business aside to make room for it. The debate disclosed some interesting variations of opinion upon the question. Mr. Conkling held that it was the duty of the President of the Senate to preserve the certificates inviolate, bring them into the two houses, and open them. Subsequently he said that "the whole history of "the Government was in contradiction "of the idea that the President of "the Senate could decide any of the ques-"tions as to the validity of the electoral votes " of the States, or that he could decide any "other thing on which might hinge the ascer-"tainment and declaration of a Presidential "vote." Mr. Ingalls believed that officer had the right to count the votes "in the sense of "computing them "-but this was as far as any Senator went in advocacy of the power claimed for the Vice-President. Mr. Edmunds put his views into an amendment declaring that neither the Senate, nor the Senate and House, nor the President of the Senate, is empowered by the Constitution to count the votes. On the whole, Mr. Blaine's plan of a committee which shall consider this whole subject during the recess, and report by Constitutional Amendment, seems to be a necessity. The Democrats were unable to pass the resolution, as the Republican Senators refrained from voting, with the exception of Mr. Conkling, who voted with the Democrats.

RAILROADS AND POPULAR EIGHTS.

It is a pleasure to see a great public ques tion discussed with vigor, frankness and courage. There is so much demagogism and so much shallowness in current discussions of the more difficult problems of the time, that foe or friend, if capable of appreciating real merit, must rise from the perusal of Governor Leland Stanford's letter on railroad regulation with a feeling of great satisfaction. Whether one wholly agrees with him, or wholly disagrees, it is impossible not to feel glad that the subject has been handled with such manifest sincerity and thoroughness of conviction, such singular courage, such complete mastery of the matter is hand, and such breadth and power of reas ning. Mr. Stanford, as is natural, looks at the mat-

ter from the railroad owner's point of view. It was time for some one to present that side. With fairness it may be said that there has been a great deal too much attempt to assert and set forth what are loosely called "the rights of the people against corporations." Cheap demagogues in every village, in most of the corner groceries, and in all the legislative bodies, have been sponting for years, in utter ignorance of the fact that the interests of the people, and not their rights, are at stake. Strip the question of all busks, and it is this: Can the people afford to deprive certain property and enterpasse of rights or freedom, in order to wield such control as it is possible for the people to exercise over the means of transportation? Is it for the interests of the people, in the long run and be borne in mind that the Premier's coup de property employed in transportation the measure of freedom enjoyed by property employed in farming, manufacturing or trading? The correct statement of the question does not answer it, as some hastily suppose. It is possible that there are sound reasons, of public necessity and public welfare, for denying ordinary freedom or ordinary rights to property employed in this branch of business. But one thing is certain. No progress whatever toward a correct decision of the question can be made, until the question has first been correctly stated. All the clatter of shallow demagogues about the rights of the people is as barren, useless, and irritating as the popping of firecrackers on Independence Day. In this country the people have now, and will have, all the rights and all the powers that belong to them. The question is whether they can afford to exercise all the powers that they have, or to deprive individuals of any rights that they

Governor Stanford maintains that the people cannot afford to deprive those individuals who are engaged in transportation of any part of their property or their freedom. He loses a little time, as we think, in questioning the legal soundness of the decisio of the Supreme Court in the Granger c. cs. In a free country, denial of popular omnipotence only stirs up all the demagogues. The railroad companies have generally made a mistake in denying the power of the people to do this or that. What the people want to do, in this country, they will do; wise or unwise, just or unjust, sensible or suicidal. The only way to prevent the doing of a bad thing is to convince the people that it is a bad thingeither unjust, or inexpedient, or both. Governor Stanford sets himself to do just what the railroad companies ought to have done long ago. He presents frankly and forcibly the reasons for respecting and guarding the rights of property employed in transportation, and for leaving it as free as property engaged in other business. It cannot be said that his argument upon the legal phase of the question is particularly effective. It all turns upon the plea that the right of eminent domain is exercised only by the State, and only "upon the "theory that investment by the railroad in-" corporators of their time and private property "is of a character highly beneficial to the "public." Very true; and in order to keep it beneficial to the public, as the State assumed and hoped that it would be, the State exercises, sometimes in charters or grants, sometimes in laws, and sometimes through Commissioners. its powers of restriction or regulation. All investments must be presumed to have been made in the understanding that the State could and would, if necessary, exercise whatever powers it has to that end. The question of questions is whether it is either necessary. or wise, or just, to exercise power in the modes or to the extent proposed.

Upon this question, the argument of Governor Stanford is exceedingly forcible and clear. No one else has made it so plain that railroads have power to give minimum rates only where they have power to charge maximum rates

of power to give low rates to other classes of business which can exist only if low rates are granted. Still more forcible is his argument that it is always and everywhere the interest of transportation companies to build up new business which will yield a permanent revenue to themselves. In the encouragement of immigration, of agriculture, of development of mines and of manufacturing, the railroads have done and are doing vastly more to build up the country and to insure its prosperity than is generally understood. In order to encourage this expansion of industries it is often necessary for railroads to make discriminations, because they cannot live if they give to all shippers and to all kinds of freight | there was any reading between the lines in as low rates as are often given to establish new enterprises.

pays such rates, the State would deprive them

It is well worth while, also, to observe what Governor Stanford says of the practical effect of changes in rates. The consumers, as he urges, do gain comparatively little in times of appointments in the early part of his adminwhen low rates are secured by competition istration as a failure. That President Haves or by legal interposition. Neither do the bene- himself has reached the same conclufits go in large measure to the producers. The middlemen or traders reap most of the benefit. has pursued with regard to several It is, therefore, a pertinent and important question whether the advantages which they de- sense of General Garfield's views are accordrive are, with respect to the welfare of the ingly attested by the experience of President whole community, sufficient to outweigh the Hayes as well as by popular approval. But disadvantages which result from a policy of restriction. The argument has been clearly and forcibly presented in Governor Stanford's paper, and it must be regarded as a most valuable contribution to the discussion of a difficult question.

PRECEDENTS IN THE COMMONS.

A political crisis is always followed by sober second thoughts. The English people have been exasperated by the persistent efforts of the Home Rulers to create disorder in the Commons. Their indignation has been righteous, and the summary manner in which a factious minority has been silenced will afford them unspeakable relief. But when the excitement is over and there comes an interval for calm reflection, is it not possible that the Nation will review the arbitrary action of the Speaker and the rigorous proceedings of the Premier and the majority with bewilderment, tended to put himself on record as invitif not with uneasmess?

This is not the first startling surprise which Mr. Gladstone has planned in a political emergency. In 1871 the bill for the Abolition of Purchase in the Army was shelved by the House of Lords after it had been forced estly assuming that the call for the information through the Commons. The majority in the lower House had not been very large, and the Peers had offered a reasonable plea for declining to saiction a single feature of what was understood to be a large scheme of army reorganization. Mr. Gladstone bit upon an ingemous device for baffling the Lords, Army purchase was abolished by Royal warrant wateout the intervention of Parliament. It was a master stroke in a party sense, and was received by the Liberals with outbursts of triumph. Their first thought was that the Premier had rescued them from an embarrassing position, and that the Upper House had been outwitted and humiliated, | but it was not many days before independent members like Mr. Fawcett were consensing in the strongest terms an exercise of royal untherity which might be justified by a trained construction of the law, but for which there was no precedent. The feeling soon became general that, while the Crown technically had the right to dispose of the controversy, Mr. Gladstone would have acted more wisely if he had shown more patience and kept within the ordinary lines of Parliamentary procedure. The proceedings in the Commons on Wednesday may furnish a striking political parallel to the abolition of army purchase, and in forcearting the comequences of a reaction of public feeling it must

In the present instance, the necessity for a departure from established usage will be more generally recognized than it was ten years ago. Obstruction had become a standing repreach to the main body of the Commons. As Mr. Gladstone himself had said, it was a public nur-ance which should be abated without delay. The Irish members had abused their legislative privileges and exhausted the patience of the Commons and the English public. Their action has done much to render to cause of land reform disreputable. At the same time the action of the Speaker in closing the debate was wholly without precedent, at least within a bundred years, and possibly without any well defined constitutional warrant. The prerogative of the Crown is a vast reserve of ill-defined political force and a courageous statesman was at liberty to draw upon that reserve. On the other hand the Speaker's control over Parliamentary debate has always been restricted. Of late years it has ceased to be a political office, Mr. Brand having been retained under several administrations; but the absence of partisanship has not given any opportunity for an increase of authority. As the presiding officer of a legislative body wherein the privileges of debate were unrestricted and the rights of minorities jealously guarded, he must have assumed the authority which he exercised in rapping down the Irish members and closing the debate. His action was immediately sustained by an overwhelming majority, and he had been informed in advance that it would be sanctioned by the leaders of the Government and Opposition. Yet the fact remains that the time-honored usages of debate and procedure were temporarily disregarded. This counts for more in England than in any other country, for the simple reason that the Constitution is a body of unwritten precedents, and the people have a sense of bewilderment and insecurity whenever there is the slightest departure from the historical methods. Obstruction may be stamped out, but Englishmen can no longer boast that under their legislative system minorities are allowed extreme latitude. and that every member has the inalienable right of independent action so long as he represents a constituency of Her Majesty's

The public safety, however, is in every country the highest law. The action of the Home Rulers was distinctively revolutionary. The time for compromise had passed. A long suffering majority recognized the imperative necessity of crushing revolt within the walls of Westminister. Technicalities were waived. The Speaker enforced the will of the two great parties and not his own caprice. The dignity and authority of a great representative assembly were vindicated. When the English people have had ample leisure for reflection they

upon business that is not thereby impeded or of the previous question-a wise measure in checked. By depriving them of power to itself-will only bring the Commons into line charge high rates upon freight which easily with the legislative experience of the world.

THE "BEST QUALIFIED" CARINET MAKERS. When General Garfield in his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination wrote, To select wisely from our vast population "those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance "far beyond the range of one man," and "the Executive should therefore seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest 'choice," it was generally understood that he had in mind the subordinate offices in the several departments of the public service. If these utterances it was a courteous but firm dissent from the view of this subject taken by President Hayes at the beginning of his administration. It was a natural inference that he looked upon President Hayes's policy sion is manifest from the course be recent appointments. The wisdom and sound no one supposed that in speaking of the offices to be filled which required, for wise selection, "an acquaintance far beyond the range of one man," he referred to Cabinet positions, or that he had reference to the Heads of Departments when he said the Executive "should seek and receive the informa-"tion and assistance of those whose ke owledge of the communities in which the duties are "to be performed best qualifies them to aid in ' making the wisest choice."

But if we are to accept the construction of The New-York Herald, whose "knowledge of the communities in which the duties of? Cabinet officers are to be performed is only exceeded by its willingness to volunteer its information, we have all been wrong in giving this extract from the letter of acceptance too narrow a scope and too limited an appli cation. It seems that the President-elect ining the information and assistance of those best qualified, etc., in choosing, not only Postmasters and Collectors, but the members of his Cabinet. Citing the letter of acceptance accordingly as its commission, and mod and assistance of the best qualified is directed to itself, it has been devoting itself of late with uncommon assidnity to the self-imposed met for the President-elect. Laboring under sufficient acquaintance with public men to be has not volunteered its advice in the matter. comse-that General Garfield would probably cleet a Cabinet to suit himself, a task for which we believe him to be fully competent. it was in fact "sycophantic toadyism," ness, will smile contemptuously upon it while he accepts the information and assistance of the best qualified.

We accept the rebuke with meekness, and look on with wonder and admiration while our "best qualified" contemporary, The New York Herald, makes, tunnakes and remakes he coming Cabinet. And now that it is setl d that its information and assistance were formally invited, we cannot but rejoice at the carnestness it displays. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that the Presidentconsidered, to take from hair in 1871 was one of the causes which elect will accept the Cabinet which our contemporation the measurement of the causes which temporary will finally "assist" hun to. It he should not-and in this sceptical age there may be those who doubt-we shall still say that our contemporary has discharged a high public duty with a solemnity and seriousness that entitled its opinious to great weight, and that it is not our contemporary's fault if the President-elect makes a mistake. But it cannot be that the "information and assistance of the "best qualified," empired our upon him as it were by the column, will be disregatded by General Garfield. If he sees it-ab, fearful thought! suppose he doesn't see it! And now it comes back to us that, early in the last campaign, our contemporary told General Garfield in its own earnest way that if he did not publish a new detence against the charges affecting his personal integrity he would surely be defeated. There is no evidence that he ever received the message. It may be-we shudder at the thought-that he does not read our contemporary. In that case, he may be driven to select a Cabinet for himself. We pause before the horrors that contingency entails. And yet-and ret-now we think of it-be did not answer the call for a new defence; and he was not-if our memory serves us-was not defeated. All may not even then be lost. Let us hope then, first, of course, that he will appoint the Cabinet our contemporary assists him to; but if he should not happen to hear of it in time-why, then, that he may be as lucky in escaping the consequences as he was last November when the call for a new defence failed to reach him.

> It is gratifying to learn that the project of a Zoological Garden in this city is by no means a hopeless one, and that the Garden Company will begin the work of arranging the grounds and putting up the necessary buildings as soon as the weather will permit. The establishment is to be at One-hundredand-fifty-fifth-st., where thirty-three acres of land have been secured. The attempt to make a zoological collection at Central Park has proved a disastrons failure. The animals secured have not flourished, and the collection has dwindled to a state almost rid culous. Even if a small admission fee should be charged, we believe that a really good zoological now would pay excellent dividends. nothing which people like better to look at than the Augusta Hotel one day encased in a huge buffale strange beasts, from the elephant down to the ichneumon, or strange birds, from the condor down to the paroquet. Children are specially fond of seeing such sights, but in this respect we are all children of a larger growth. Most of the important cities of Europe have their zoological collections, and it is not at all to the credit of New-York that it has not ere this taken effective measures to establish one Of course it is not wanted merely for diversion, but also as an aid to intelligent scientific study; while even considered simply as a place of amusement, it would be wholesome and worthy of encouragement. The facilities for the pursuit of natural history in New-York, compared with those of London and Paris, are insignificant, even if they can be said to exist at all. As the proposed Conservatory and Garden is to be under private management, and not at the mercy of official non-doers, there is some ground not to undertake it at all.

and making notes, which he collected into an entertaining book entitled "Three Years in North America." Mr. James Stuart, the author, spent much of the winter of 1829 in Hoboken, at which time he writes: "We frequently went to the Datch Congregational Church of Mr. Taylor, at Bergen, Mr. Taylor is an excellent preacher, and his congregation is very respectable both in point of numbers and appearance." Mr. Taylor, who was known later as the Rev. Dr. B. C. faylor, was already in the eighth year of his ministry; but he continued to serve as pastor, active and emeritus, of the same congregation until his death, day before yesterday It gives a vivid idea of the stretch of history bridged over by a single life, and a life of by no means an extraordinary length, to recall the fact that Mr. Stuart, who wrote so pleasantly of the man whose funeral is to be celebrated to-morrow, had killed in a duel-and perhaps was wandering in America because he had killed-Sir Alexander Boswell, the eldest son of Dr. Johnson's biographer. James Boswell himself died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five, only five years before Dr.

Does one good term deserve another? is a question upon which many anxious officeholders would be glad to know General Garfield's views.

Taylor was born.

A statement likely to attract wide attention is made by The Portland Press in an article opposing movement to give additional stringency to the Maine prohibory liquor law. It says that during the twenty years that that law has been in operation there has been an alarming increase in crimes of a kind usually attributed to drinkenness, and that at this time there are more drinking saloons in Port-land than ever before. On the authority of Neal Dow the number is given as 130.

The Greenback frog proposes to swallow the Democratic donkey. Nothing but the size of the ani-mal's ears makes the result of the effort doubtful.

It is not true that an established tradition of the Government is violated when two Judges from the same State are upon the Supreme Bench. President Grant appointed Mr. Watte, of Ohio, Chief-Justice, while Justice Swayne from the same State was still ipon the beach. In so doing he followed the example of President John Adams, who appointed John ample of President John Adams, who appointed John Marshall, of Virginia, Chief Justice, while Bushrod Washington of that State was an associate Justice, The only difference in the two cases is that Adams selected both the Virginia jurists, while Grant named only one of the two from Ohio. President Hayes has, therefore, two precedents to fall back upon in justification of his selection of Stanley Matthews.

The Greenback demagogues, who are out of a job since the collapse of their party, are going to meet et Chicago in March and form a new organization to be called the Peopl's party. They resemble the three tailors of Tooley-St., with their proclama-tion beginning." We the people of England.?

There is a man in Florida who would be invaluable to the Democrats in the House. He lately applied for the place of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of that State and thus described his own qualifications: I am six teet high and strong in proportion. It a quorum is required and I am sent out to arrest abent members, I guarantee to produce them, and to sent menners, I guarantee to guidere they may be found without delay or hesitation." Speaker Randait should send for the saan, and send hum after the D mocratic absentees who yield to the seductive malarness of hot dranks and tarry in the saloons near malarness of hot dranks and tarry in the saloons near property. . Capital when their votes are needed on party

Many of the Southern newspapers are showing a reat deal of independence and good sense. But then i's an off-year in political

The Democratic Congress has four weeks more to ive. It is in a moribund condition already.

No somer is ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alasama, mentioned as an available Southern Republis can for at abover position than he is objected to us an Ohio man. He has hved fifteen years in Alamina, represented the State in the United States senste, and done more to develop her inclustral re-corrections any one of her native bein efficient and this closs not count for anything against the act that he was born in Ohio.

Now that the Democrats in Congress have been rought to their senses and have abandoned their dupid attempt to maddle the electoral count, perhaps they will do a little useful legislative work. There are still twenty-three working days leit of the

If we are ever to get back a slare of our lost ocean connerce, it must be done in one of two ways-our titiz as noise be allewed to buy English steamers. is the Germano, French and Belgians do, and put them under our flog, or Congress must give and to American-built vessels in the form of profitable mair contracts or direct subsidies. There is no other solution of the problem, and it is folly for Congress to temporize with it any longer. The question is and profit. We have no reserve force of vessels to introvise a navy from in case of war. England could arm a thousand large fast steamers in case of need, while we have scarcely a score all told in our

PERSONAL.

The Empress Eugenie's English home at Camdenplace is shortly to be occupied by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Queen Victoria has granted a pension of \$1,000 a

year to Mr. Alfred R. Wathee, in recognition of his eminent services as a naturalist. Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, a clever English girl, has just carried off the Joseph Hume Scholarship in Po-

itical Economy at University College, defeating all The actors of the Theatre Francais are of many

punions. Coquelin is Gambetta's friend and adviser. Got is aroyalist, and used to teach elecution granutously in the Jesuit colleges. Delaunay is a Dr. J. J. Moran, who was in charge of the Baltinore hospital wherein Edgar A. Poe died, and who

personally attended the poet, declares that Poe was not suffering from drunkenness, but was stupeded from the effects of some powerful nare-tic. The Princess Louise will return to her husband in

May, and the two will join a large party of English visitors in a fishing excursion on the lower St. Lawrence. The Princess will then, with her English guests, visit Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces of the Dominion. Count Carlo Menabrea, son of the Italian Ambas

sador in London, and one of King Humbert's Masters of Ceremonies, has just tried to prove that men may die and worms may eat them for love. He was disappointed in his young affections, and thereupon shot himself in the tace with his revolver. But he only succeeded in disfiguring, not in killing himself.

Prince Bismarck has appeared in Berlin so much better in health that he seems to have taken a new ease of life. His complexion has lost its sickly pallor, and he seems in excellent spirits. Scarcely a day passes without a conference between the Emperor and the Prime Minister, whose burly figure is ften seen by the pedestrian through the latains of the imperial study as be bends in explana-tion or inquiry over the writing-table.

Of Senator Hamlin's appearance at the time when he was in the Maine Legislature an old politician gives a picturesque description in The Boston Travel-Mr. Hamim alighted from the stage coach at skin "top coat," very shaggy; what looked like a catskin cap, and cowhide boots with red leggings. In this remarkable costume he walked or rather waddled in to the office of the Augusta House, where he was warmly welcomed by his many friends, he was warmly welcomed by his man without distinction of party at that time.

Madame Adam (Juliette Lamber) is described as aving a head like an old cameo. She has a charming, slightly tip-tilted Grecian nose, and eyes that, hameleon-like, are sometimes green and sometimes brown, and always magical in their glance. Her mouth is pretty—full, witty and good-humored; her chin strong, her face oval. And a pair of well-moulded stoudiers and graceful neck support this picture-eque head. Sae is stender, tall and brown-laired

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner gave a lecture on England before the Yale Kent Club and a crowded audience of citizens of New-Haven on Wednesday

becoming an Englishman; not to lie is proverbial of the people. Lymington are in the city.

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 .- Lord Lymington and Viscount BALTIMORE, Feb. 3 .- John T. Crow, Managing

the author of "As Thyself," and other stories, were married on Tuesday in Buckingham County, Va. DRAMATIC NOTES.

Editor of The Baltimore Sun, and Miss S. W. Hubard,

The "Poe Memorial" entertainment, will take

place at Booth's Theatre February 11 at 1 p. m. Tue sale of seats will open this morning. John T. Raymond is in town, and is rehearsing, at the Park Theatre, the new play called "Fresh, the American," in which he is to act there next week.

The dramatic public is reminded that an important change of bill will be made at Wallack's Theatre, on Saturday night, when "The School for Scandal" is to give place to the new comedy, lately successful in London, entitled "Where's the Cat"

Miss Rose Eytinge will act in "East Lynne," at the Standard Theatre, on Saturday afternoon. The production of "Drink," at the Standard, has not made a remarkably agreeable impression; never-theless this piece is running more smoothly and briefly now than it did at first.

There is a meeting of the Poe Monument Committee to-day at the Union Square Theatre. The programme has been substantially made, but several details remain to be settled. The completed bil will be published on Sunday. With such names as Salvini, Clara Morris, John Gilbert, Agnes Robertson, John T. Raymond, Rose Coghlan, Kate Field, Signor Tagliapietra, McKee Rankin, Charles Wheatleigh, J. H. Stoddart, and Patrick Glimore, the entertainment cannot fail to be of a brilliant description. It occurs at Booth's Theatre, Friday afternoon, February 11.

GENERAL NOTES.

An ice-dealer away down East in Maine, informs THE TEIRUNE that he is prepared to flil order for cargoes of see direct from pond, twenty-two to twenty-four inches in thickness, at 40 cents a ton. One ice-dealer, at least, is entitled to credit for offering to seil ice cheap to those who may be inclined to leave New-England out in the cold.

A rumseller in Lewiston, Me., having challenged several jurors, was informed by the Bench that he must give good and sufficient reasons for such action. " May it please yer Honor, Mr. Judge," said the accused with more gravity. " I would a good deal rather be tried by a man that doesn't know me, than by a man that does." The dignity of the whole court-room gave way at the the Judge himself regained his composure. The prisoner then pie ded guilty without a trial. Samuel Crump, of Montclair, N. J., recently

est three children from dipatheria, and as he was known to have taken special precautions to secure proper drain age, his experience has been cited as evidence that even with every saleguard modern conveniences are a men ace to health. He has employed Charles F. Wingate to examine the sanitary arrangements in and about his dwelling, and from the report and sketches publishes in The Sanitary Engineer it seems safe to infer that the outbreak of disease cannot be reasonably attributed to defective plumbing and drainage. Mr. Wingate reasons trom these premises: first, that the cesspool was frequently emptied, constantly disinfected, and always doubly ventilated, both at the surface of the ground and to the roof of the nouse; second y, that it was entirely eut of from the house by a large trap, so that even if its contents had been dangerous, it would not have affected the immates of the house; thirdly, that the main sell pipe was unusually clean, being continually flushed with a carr at of fresh air entering below and carried by the warmtu or the pipe and of the sojoining kucaen flus through it and out at the roof; fourthly, that the whole system of plumbing showed no leaks under a careful test with perpermint; and that there has been no smell notice able from them; and lastly, that the persons first taken down with the discuse did not occupy rooms where there were plumbing fixtures. These facts taken together post to the conclusion that the infection was from another source. The water supply was taken from a well sunk twenty feet through the soil and thea drilled thirty-two feet further through rock, and an iron pump pipe An anniys s of a sample of the water shows that it was of unusual parity. The only local cause of foul air was a mass of putrid kitchen garbage, which had been spread upon an adjuming lawn, by a neighbor, only a few feet istant from the cold-arr box which supplied the furnace. The ground being frozen at the time (December 9) as garbage could not be absorbed. The atmosphere for several thys following was warm and humid and West-crly win is prevaled to corvey the four vapor in the direction of the road ar box at the ground level. The stench was preceptible throughout the house just pre-vious to the first case of sockings, and was noticed by all the inparters. The expert extended a number of sam-ples of this material, gathered on the third day of ma-

PUBLIC OPINION.

General Grant is loved and honored as the saylor of the Union by mittiens and mutiens of Americations, and it would have been exceedingly appearate in Southern party opponents to vide him a prience and homorable retirement from public lift (Vicksburg Herald (D.m.)

Is it best for our own country to keep on raying \$100,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners rather than offer a ineral rate for mall service unser our own flug, and thus establish competition in occ. In freghts! Under a plan which shall open the trade to all courts under like condition, the objection to a system of subsulies does not arise, -[Utica Herald (Rep.)]

If the new President is inclined to be frank and candid, he will tell Congress and the country that, with all our seeming greatness, we occupy a contemptible position in the lamby of nations; that we have no pretence to any power on the seas; that we have not a fort, a gun or a ship of war that is of any more value flast the toy torts, guns and ships which children play with [Washington Post (Dem.)

There is no requirement as to a quorum of A Dere is no requirement as to a quorum of the two louses or of ethner one upon the occasion of winessing the count; it is the duty of every member of the Schafe and the House to be present, and if there should be but a dozen present it would still be the duty of the Vice-President to proceed with the count. In dome this ne will simply follow the early precedents of the Government—a return to which has been necessitated by the failure to enact any new method.—[Chicago Tribune (Rep.)

NOT AT ALL LUMINOUS.

From The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)

It must be admitted that as a party organization, the Democracy, as represented in Congress, does not skine with any degree of brilliance. Partisanship, where partisanship is unnecessary, doubting finality, dodging, absenteeism, and a burlesque of independentism made conspicuous in the factious position of a fraction of the Georgia delegation, are some of the unhappy features which leave a majority of Congress absolutely poweriess and take away from Democratic newspapers a solid ground of party defence.

WOODFORD AND FORSTER.

From The Rochester bemocrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

We have no disposition to censure General woodford in the conduct of his office, but we are quite certain that we do not go beyond a fair statement when we say that he has not especially distinguished himself as a lawyer while he has been district attorney. He has certainly tried very few cases himself, however forder trions he may have been in their preparation. He did not institute the suit against Samuel J. Triden, which was begin by his producessor, George Blass, and has not been very vigorously prosecuted under General Woodford's nodministration. It may safely be affirmed that no public interests will be injured should Senator Forster, who is a very able tawyer, be confirmed as the successor of General Woodford. There is no hostility to General Woodford woodford and certainly his recognition for some other place than this, by General Garfield's administration, will be eminently appropriate.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF INDIANA'S CANDIDATES
FOR THE CARINET.
From The Chicago Times (Dem.)
New is a rather respectable person, a banker, carnest enough in his Republicanism, but not plenomenally successful as a party leader, while Tpar has a liberal endownent of the qualities necessary for the management of party forces, and not much of anything else worth mentioning in the way of ability or character. He has bandled the patronage of the Post Office Department for the past four years to the satisfaction of the party, and in that way has enlisted a faction of personal supporters. It might be difficult for Garfield to make a better selection for a party drill-sergeant, or a worse one for the administration of a Government Department. For which reason it is perhaps most probable that Typer will be the man, if Indiana is to have a Cabinet appointment.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is authority for

[THE TRIBUNE is authority for no such statement. It is John James Piatt, the poet, who is a candidate for Postmaster of Cincinnati. He has been for a time an assistant in the office. Unlike his cousin, he is a good Republican, and a respectable man .-

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE IS authority for the statement that Donn Piatt is a candidate for the Cincumant post office. We are inclined to think that this is sometining in the nature of a joke at the expense of the alleged Greenback Enter of The Washington Capi-tal.—[Columbus Dispatch (Ind.)

evening. The first great factor in England's career. may not only forgive but thank Mr. Gladstone for the belief that it will be managed properly. At Mr. Warner said, is her unequalled aggressiveness: for the decision with which he has acted and least we hope that it will, or else it would be better the second is her individuality in religion-Protestthe courage he has shown. The defeat of mere antism in the largest sense. Another great trait is the factious obstruction was certainly worth the sacrifice of a precedent; and the introduction gentieman was travelling through the United States truthfulness of the people. To speak the truth in word and deed is an English trait, and can be clearly traced in the character of the people. To lie is unfactious obstruction was certainly worth the